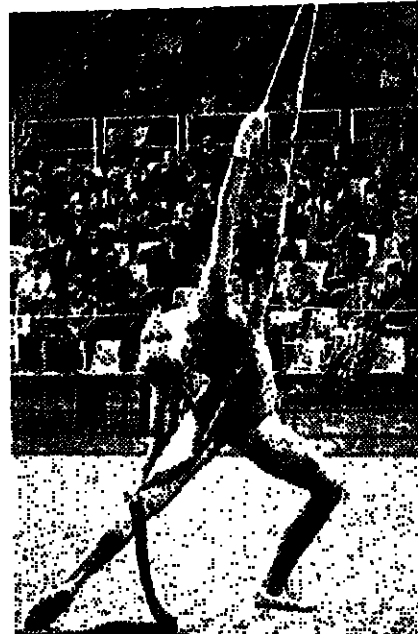


## Vilnius schoolgirl winner of national title

Dalia Kulkaitė, high school ten-former from Vilnius, has won her first rhythmic exercises national overall title at the Lenin Palace of Culture and Sport in Tallinn.



Dalia Kulkaitė, from Vilnius, national rhythmic gymnastics title and new Soviet line-up leader, going through her paces. Photo by Boris Kaulinan

## DRAW ROUNDS OFF CHAMPIONSHIP

Krasnogorsk Zorky and Krasnoyarsk Yenisei clashed in a 5-5 closing encounter of the national 193-game bandy championship in the Olimpiyskiy indoor ice stadium. The title

winner Yenisei totted up 48 points, followed by Khabarovsk Army Club with 41 points, and Zorky in third place with 34 points.

## Karatekas in action

Allan Ruinel, 21-year-old PT teacher from the Arnikula settlement in Estonia, has won the national overall karate title in Tallinn.

The Russian Federation captured the team award, ahead of Estonia and Lithuania.

## Alpine cup competition draws to a close

Erika Hess, Switzerland, confidently leads the World Cup overall standings with 292 points after winning the giant and special slaloms at Alpe d'Huez, France. She is now 14 points ahead of second-placed Irene Epple, the FRG.

In the men's Cup, leader Phil Mahre, the USA, has 304 points to 210 for Swede Ingemar Stenmark and 177 for Steve Mahre. The Cup will wind up on March 27 at Montgenovre, Italy.



Krasnogorsk Zorky and Krasnoyarsk Yenisei clash in the closing game of the national bandy championship in the Olimpiyskiy sports complex in Moscow. Photo by Anatoly Okhnevich

## LINOGENS WALK AWAY WITH COVETED TROPHY

The French Linoges basketball club have beaten Yugoslav Sibentek, 90-84, in Padua, Italy, to win their first ever Korac Cup. The top scorer for the winning team, the American

Murphy, amassed as many as 35 points. Leningrad Spartak (USSR) was eliminated in the cup quarter-finals.

## Coaches name candidates

to the list of Soviet overall victories. Significantly, the Soviet male and female competitors triumphed at all previous tournaments.

Experienced Artur Akopyan from Yerevan was born in 1961 is the undisputed Soviet male leader. He was a member of the 1979 and 1981 world title winning squads and won silver awards in the bar and the vault at the Moscow world championship last year. In 1980 he was the "Moscow News" third strongest all-rounder. Second in line as regards experience is Alexander Tumilovich (born 1962), from Vilnius, national champion. Another Soviet contender Alexander Pogorelov (1961), from Volgograd,

came third in this year's open competition for the US Cup and also ended up among the top three in the USSR Cup. The fourth participant, Alexander Yevseyev (1962), competed in the national championship last.

Among the Soviet women, who lack a strong favourite, the most experienced and the oldest competitor is Natalya Yurchenko (1965), from Rostov-on-Don, national championship award winner, who, as it happens, did fairly poorly in the 1980 "Moscow News" tournament. The rest of the squad are as follows: Yelena Brazhnikova (1967), from Togliatti, Muscovite Olga Mostepanova (1968) and Valentina Shkoda (1968), who, despite their tender age, made impressive showings in various junior contests.

As the line-ups lack any of the stars who competed in the 1980 Olympics and the 1980 world championship, up-and-coming gymnasts have a very good opportunity of making their mark at this prestigious tournament and of being included on the list of candidates for the 22nd world championship in Budapest (opening in October 23, 1983) and, of course, on the list of those for the 1984 Olympics.

## SCHEDULE of the International Gymnastics Competition for the "Moscow News" (Palace of Sport, Lenin Central Stadium)

- MARCH 26 (Friday)  
5.00 p.m. Opening ceremony.  
5.30 p.m.-9.40 p.m. Men. Voluntary programme.  
MARCH 27 (Saturday)  
5.00 p.m.-8.15 p.m. Women. Voluntary programme.  
MARCH 28 (Sunday)  
1.00 p.m.-4.30 p.m. Finals in separate events of the combined exercises.  
5.00 p.m. Closing ceremony.

## FOOTBALL NEWS

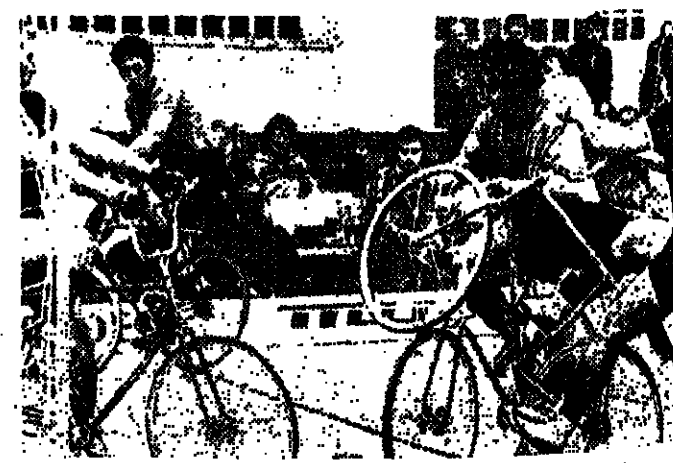
The draw for the European cups has resulted in Tiflis Dynamo being paired off against Belgium's Standard in the European Cup Holders Cup first leg semi-finals game, and British Tottenham being paired off against Spanish Barcelona.

The European Winners Cup semi-finals pairs are Bulgaria's Central Army Club Septemberville.

Ekko Znamya vs West German Bayern; and British Aston Villa vs Belgium's Anderlecht.

In the UEFA Cup semi-finals West German Kaiserslautern will clash with Sweden's Goteborg and Rodnicki (Yugoslavia) will take on West German Borussia.

The first of the pairs will host the hosts.



Veloball, which first appeared at the beginning of this century, is very popular in the GDR. Photo ADN-TAS

By air - from Moscow

## INFORMATION

No. 24 (338), MARCH 27-29, 1982

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## Leonid BREZHNEV on Soviet relations with major Asian nations

IN HIS TASHKENT SPEECH LEONID BREZHNEV OUTLINED BASIC SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY GOALS IN ASIA.

## USSR-INDIA

For over twenty-five years, the Soviet Union and India have been actively and tirelessly working on the expansion and development of their friendly cooperation. A great deal has been achieved in this direction. Deep and firm ties today link our peoples in the economic, scientific and cultural fields.

Our peoples have not merely learnt better each other over these years, but have also learnt to sincerely respect and value each other, emphasized Leonid Brezhnev.

All this takes place despite the differences in sociopolitical systems, with strict observance of the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full mutual respect of the specific features of the foreign policy of either country.

On this basis, the feeling of mutual trust between our states and between their leaders is growing stronger. And this in our time is enormous, invaluable capital. It considerably enhances the feeling of security of the two sides. It creates an extensive zone of peace and stability on the Asian continent. It permits the Soviet Union and India to cooperate successfully on the international stage in the matter of preserving and consolidating peace and developing peaceful cooperation among the peoples.

## USSR-JAPAN

We would also like to have dependable relations of good-neighbourliness, reciprocity and advantageous cooperation and mutual trust with Japan, said Leonid Brezhnev. Though reciprocal

ly advantageous economic cooperation already exists, it is not at all as broad as it could be. Unfortunately, we see still less of mutual trust, in the way of which there are many obstacles created by external forces that don't care for the interests of our two countries. Forces which from the first postwar years sought to prevent normalization between Japan and the USSR, sought to hinder Japan from appearing in the world arena as an independent and sovereign state.

Today, too, they want to prevent the establishment of good relations between Japan and the USSR and are trying to draw the Japanese into the maelstrom of anti-Soviet politics. As though the Japanese people hadn't suffered much in the recent past from the policy of militarism, aggression and hostility with its neighbours!

They would also like to erase from the consciousness of the Japanese the positive experience of the last few decades—experience of growing fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union. The time-worn, foreign-produced myth about a "Soviet threat" is being intrusively sold to them. Unfortunately, this simple trick appears to be finding supporters among some of the ruling circles of Japan.

(Continued on page 3)

## GUATEMALA TAKE-OVER: APPROVED BY WHITE HOUSE

New York. Observers here note that the military take-over in Guatemala was carried out with Washington's approval. "The New York Times" bluntly points out that American officials were informed long ago of the intended coup d'état.

Meantime General R. Rios Montt is doing everything possible to deny this fact. He has expressed a hope for "good relations" with the United States and for US military aid. The General said that he soon expected to establish contact with president Reagan.



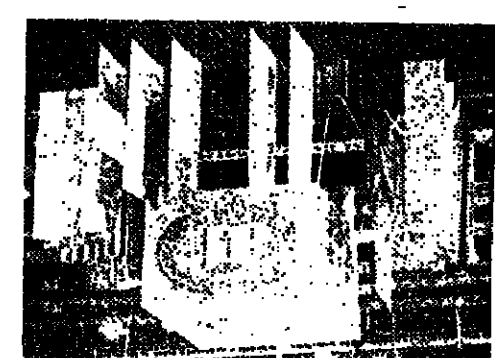
Guatemala: the regime's soldiers - a scene from everyday life in Guatemala.

## GYMNASTICS GALA IN MOSCOW

March 28 saw the start of the 9th International Gymnastics Competition for prizes offered by the "Moskovskiy Novost" ("Moscow News") paper published in five languages.

There are 113 entrants for the competition (50 women and 63 men) from 24 countries.

Over 200 newsmen, photographers and TV commentators are here to cover the event.



## BELOW FIG PRESIDENT YURI TITOV GIVES A PREVIEW OF THE NEW SEASON

The "Moscow News" tournament virtually opens up this year's international gymnastics season. Yuri Titov, President of the International Gymnastics Federation, told a press conference shortly before the tournament got under way. This year, he continued, most nations are seeking to finalize their line-ups for the 1984 Olympics, polishing up free programmes and devising new compositions. The international schedule offered such fixtures as the Chinnichi Cup in Japan; the Enlla Cup in Holland; the Paris Cup; the All Stars and Coca-Cola tournaments in Britain; tournaments in Varna, Bulgaria, and Cottbus in the GDR; the junior European championship in Turkey in June; and the World gymnastics spectacular in Zurich (Switzerland) in July, which will serve to popularize the sport as an important way of building up one's health.

We are looking forward to the Asian Games in Delhi later this year, Titov continued. He reckoned that the inclusion of gymnastics in the Games programme will promote its progress in Asia. The August Central American Games in Cuba will also feature a gymnastics contest. In view of its desire to popularize the sport in this region, too, Titov went on to say, the Federation has relaxed some of the competition regulations as compared, say, with world championships.

In May the International Olympic Committee will hold its regular session in Italy, while the FIG will arrange an All Stars tournament specifically for the IOC, with gymnasts from the USSR, the USA, China, Japan, the GDR, Italy, Romania, Bulgaria and some other countries taking part, said the president. The World Cup tournament will conclude the season in October in Yugoslavia.

## TOURNAMENT NOVELTIES

Over the tournament's eight-year history, says chief judge and tournament director Valery Karamelid, the USSR competitors have notched up 18 gold Olympic medals. It would be no exaggeration to say that many would-be Soviet and foreign aces have been discovered at the tournament, he continued, and I am convinced, he stressed.

(Continued on page 3)

## Madrid conference: missed opportunities

In his recent press conference in Moscow Leonid Ilyichov, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe, said that the recently ended stage of the conference was one of missed opportunities.

The favourable conditions which had existed for completing the proceedings remained unimplemented mainly due to

the stonewalling tactics of the USA and of some of its NATO allies, whose leaders have spurned the vital interests of security and cooperation in Europe, Ilyichov stressed. They stubbornly sought to turn the Madrid conference into an arena of confrontation, he continued, to use it to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, for dictat and to bring pressure to bear on other nations.

## NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE ELECTED

At a plenary session the Soviet Peace Committee has elected a new Chairman — Georgi Zhukov, political news analyst for "Pravda" newspaper. Georgi Zhukov is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a



Georgi Zhukov.

member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of one of the chambers of the Soviet parliament, and a member of the committee of the parliamentary group of the USSR. He is also member of the World Peace Council.

## Edward Kennedy: our government has no peace policy to speak of

San Francisco. In his recent article in the "Los Angeles Times" Senator Edward Kennedy discusses the arms control problem, which, he argues, is of paramount importance at the present moment.

The White House's rhetoric to the effect that it is ready to promote lasting peace and curb the arms race hides a total lack of any constructive programme in this direction, Kennedy emphasizes. Our govern-

ment has a policy in the armaments race, a massive and costly programme for their building up, but no peace policy whatsoever, he charged.

Exactly because of this Reagan has simply brushed off the latest peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, and has failed to come up with any meaningful counterproposals, Kennedy points out.

(Continued on page 3)



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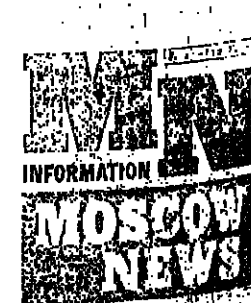
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MN INFORMATION



## NATO FOLLOWING SAME OLD LINE

New York. America has managed to force its West European partners to reaffirm their agreement to the decision on the instalment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles (imposed on them earlier by Washington). This follows from a two-day session at Colorado Springs, USA, of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, attended by the defence ministers of 13 out of the 15 member-states. Under pressure from US Secretary of Defense, C. Weinberger, the group took a negative view of the Soviet decision to suspend the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles west of the Urals. Seeking to substantiate their position, the ministers declared that the initiative would allegedly perpetuate the Russian monopoly in missiles.

## Edward Kennedy: our government has no peace policy to speak of

(Continued from page 1)

He further described as totally false both the statement by US State Secretary A. Haig alleging that the Soviet Union has a 3-1 advantage over the USA in nuclear warheads in Europe and Reagan's allegation that the ratio might possibly be even six to one.

It is strange, to put it mildly, that in such a crucial matter the administration even lacks a clear-cut approach in its appraisal, Kennedy said.

He further branded as far-fetched and totally removed from reality the administration's claim that the so-called Soviet military superiority in strategic nuclear armaments would inhibit the United States from starting an active Soviet-American dialogue on freezing the further production of nuclear arms.

Delegates, however, refrained from openly castigating that part of the Soviet initiatives which envisage sizeable cut-backs, as from 1982, in the number of Soviet medium-range missiles provided there is no further escalation in international tension. The ministers simply brushed aside these proposals as if they had never been made and declared that under the Soviet initiatives the Russians would not have to destroy a single missile.

The Colorado Springs session revealed a measure of disagreement between the USA and its allies on a range of important issues. The West European members of NATO and Canada openly voiced their displeasure at Washington's refusal to resume constructive talks with the Soviet Union on limiting and cutting back strategic nuclear armaments.

## MICHAEL FOOT ATTACKS PURCHASE OF TRIDENT-2s

London. When it next comes into office, the Labour government will cancel the Conservative plans to buy the American Trident-2 nuclear missiles and will spend the thousands of millions of pounds earmarked for this purpose on measures to combat unemployment and to revitalize peaceful industries.



Be all set, right from the very first, to bring freedom to the areas of our vital interests. Drawing by Dmitry Varlamov

bat unemployment and to revitalize peaceful industries. This was declared by Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, at a Glasgow conference.

The Labour leader stated that his party was and remains committed to the ideals of peace and nuclear disarmament. The government's statement in parliament that it intends to buy Trident-2 missiles is one of the most shameful pages in the political history of Britain, Foot continued.

## Palestinians to struggle on until final victory

The Security Council must take firm measures to put an end to Israeli terrorism at state level and to Israel's almost 15-year-old occupation of Arab territories, Z. Terzi, the PLO permanent observer at the UN, told an emergency meeting of the Security Council.

Terzi said that the Camp David deal was the chief obstacle to a Middle East settlement. The Israeli aggressors and their Washington protectors are mistaken if they believe that the people of Palestine will merely accept the occupation and the slavery being imposed on them. The struggle will continue until the Palestinians see their rights implemented, Terzi stressed.

## Rimpac-82

Tokyo. An area off Hawaii the Pacific is the scene of major naval exercises, code-named Rimpac-82. The navies of the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan are taking part. The exercises will continue until the middle of May.

Rimpac-82 is much larger in scale than similar exercises held two years ago. Another difference is that for the first time they involve 6,000 American Marines who form the backbone of international rapid deployment force, as well as equipment for their transportation.

## Oman through Pentagon eyes

Muscat. Another group of American servicemen has arrived in Oman. They include pilots and specialists in ground electronic radar systems, missile installations, as well as experts in road building and the construction of naval and air force bases.

Following the fall of the Sultan al-Shah, the United States has been bent on converting Oman into a strategic bridgehead. It makes active use of the airfields and seaports of Oman to carry out its military adventures in the region.

This island of Muscat, which has been closed to foreign reporters, is being converted into a major base for the American navy in the Indian Ocean. Modernization is being completed here of air bases to receive different types of military and transport jets. Oman servicemen are allowed neither to leave headquarters nor control posts on the island, or in any other American installations.

## BANGLADESH CALM AFTER COUP

Dacca. Following the military coup the situation in Bangladesh remains calm. Shops and restaurants in Dacca function as usual, and there have been no changes to operations at Dhaka airport. Nevertheless, a number of military authorities have been transferred and there have been reports of the arrest of some officials. The military authorities have imposed a ban on all political activities.

## FACTS and EVENTS

According to Ayatollah Mousavi Ardabili, Chairman of Iran's Supreme Court, 6,886 persons were released from Iranian jails under Ayatollah Khomeini's amnesty decree.

US president Reagan has announced that Federal government spending in the past decade has gone up threefold while taxation has more than doubled in the past five years. At present the US Federal debt stands at over 1,000,000 million dollars and the country is spending 100,000 million annually in interest payment.



The Israeli military continues their preparations for large-scale aggression against Lebanon. Today, they are in Lebanon, though this time only to take part in manoeuvres in the zone controlled by separatists. What orders will they be carrying out tomorrow? From "Al-Hurriya"

## Leonid BREZHNEV on Soviet relations with major Asian nations

(Continued from page 1)

Though, honestly speaking, it is hard to understand what moral right certain figures in Tokyo have to tell their people and the world about their "fears" supposedly raised by particular actions of the USSR, if they do not want even to hear of our proposal (made a year ago) to discuss mutual fears and concerns and agree on confidence-building measures acceptable to both sides. For our proposal on confidence-building measures in the Far East does not necessarily presuppose an immediate collective assembly of all countries of this region. It is also fully possible to advance along this road on a bilateral basis, for example, between the USSR and Japan. There's nothing bad in that!

We urge our Japanese neighbours to consider this proposal once more.

I repeat: we remain the supporters of good-neighbourly relations and the broadest mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan. The USSR is ready to act in this direction — of course, on a basis of reciprocity.

## USSR-CHINA

Now on our relations with China. This question is complicated one, said Leonid Brezhnev.

## AMERICANS RIG EVIDENCE

Washington. Professor S. Thompson, of Georgetown University, has exposed the methods resorted to by the US administration in an attempt to prove Soviet involvement in the use of chemical weapons. Speaking at the Smithsonian Institution, he said that the administration first made accusations to this effect, even naming the countries where it alleged such Soviet weapons were used, and only then issued orders that evidence be found to back up its accusations. American diplomats instruct Pol Pot men in Kampuchea telling them where and what they should be looking for. They openly promise 30 thousand dollars to those able to fabricate more or less plausible evidence.

## PEOPLE

Howard Mosco, a member of the municipal council of a district in Toronto, has tabled a resolution calling for a ban on carrying, transporting or testing combat nuclear charges in the area. Mosco said he tabled the motion after it became known that Canada was going to allow the Pentagon to test cruise missiles on Canadian soil.

## BRITISH STEEL OUT TO SPAN THE CHANNEL

The British Steel Corporation, which has announced its intention of taking part in the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, has come up with an original solution to the problem. Its project, one of several proposed alternatives, envisages linking Britain to the continent not only via an underground railway and motorway, but also by bridges. The underwater section of the road will be 19 kilometres long.

## PROTECTION FOR DRAGON LIZARDS

The Indonesian government has made the island of Komodo into a nature reserve. The island is the only place in the world where giant dragon lizards live. Recently, the dragon population has been steadily decreasing because of the larvae of poachers who supply stuffed reptiles to lovers of the exotic. In return for substantial remuneration, the poachers are allowed to hunt the lizards. At the present time there are only five thousand lizards left on the island.

## ELECTRICITY FROM THE SEA

It is possible to obtain electricity without burning oil, gas

## Science and technology

or coal or making use of the energy of the sun, the wind or the waves? The answer to this question may be provided by the OTEC (ocean thermal energy conversion) station, an experimental electric station built by two Japanese companies on the Nauru atoll in the Pacific. The designers hope to produce electricity by taking advantage of temperature gradient between surface water layers of about 30°C and deep water layers of less than 5°C.

## OF INTEREST

## Unusual tree

An unusual mulberry, which has a trunk as well as a cypress tree sprouting from its trunk, is now under protection in the Chinese Province of Hubei. The plant tree, which is no less than 500 years old, is 31 metres high and 4.7 metres in diameter. The branches of the cypress are 30 metres high.

Believe that this natural wonder resulted from the activities of birds who "planted" seeds of other trees

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## IT IS NOW UP TO THE WEST

There is a high principled meaning and deep inner logic in the fact that in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress two major policy lines converged: namely, care for the welfare of the Soviet people and the desire to provide a stable peace, writes Vitaly Kobylsh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

We think about peace not only for our own country but also for all the peoples of the world, for the whole of mankind.

Following the Soviet leader's proposed new programme for ridding Europe from the nuclear menace, and his having put forward concrete and constructive suggestions paving the way towards curbing the arms race and averting the danger of a new world war, the American administration will find itself in a still more difficult position if it fails to take this programme and these suggestions seriously. For one simple reason: Europe does not want to become a theatre of war operations; it wants instead to live in peace and have a secure future. Either way, the USSR has said its word. It is now up to the other side.

## USIA ONCE AGAIN

The right-wing bias in the policy pursued by capitalist ruling circles in the late 1970s and early 1980s has been accompanied by a sudden escalation in anti-Soviet and anti-socialist propaganda, writes Lev Tolstoy in the KOMMUNIST magazine. Proof of this, he says, is to be found in the reorganization of the US International Communication Agency (ICA) — an important instrument of "psychological warfare" against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. Reagan has ordered that the agency be given back its old name of US Information Agency. This propaganda organization has more than 20 offices in 128 countries and publishes 12 newspapers in 23 languages. It has a staff of 7,500 people. The real significance of the reorganization, the columnist points out, is to bring even closer Washington's subversive activity abroad to its political and strategic designs aimed at fanning up anti-socialist psychosis, and at achieving the maximum possible deterioration in the international situation as a whole.

## THREAT TO CENTRAL AMERICA

Analyzing US policy in Central America the NEW TIMES weekly correspondent in New York, Yuri Gudkov, emphasizes that in world Washington is prepared to secure the right of the people in the region to "their own national fate", while in real life it seeks to enforce its own order in the "American backyard". Gudkov cites several historical facts in support of his argument.

On 20 different occasions, between 1898 and 1920, America dispatched its troops to countries in the Caribbean and several times to Nicaragua alone. The proclamation of the "good neighbour" policy in the 30s did not deter Washington from using the CIA to topple a legitimate government in Guatemala in 1954 or from staging an invasion of Cuba seven years later.

In the 70s America paid somewhat less attention to Central America because of its Vietnamese adventure. The end of 1980 saw the beginning of a new stage in armed interference there, as retiring president Carter ordered the provision of military aid to the junta in El Salvador, including weapons and military advisers. The Reagan administration carries on the policy of crude interference in Latin America's internal affairs, Gudkov concludes.

## CHEMICAL WARFARE: A SINISTER RECORD

No state has used chemical weapons on the scale that the United States has, writes the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer, Alexei Leontyev. In Vietnam alone, he stresses, American planes sprayed a hundred thousand tonnes of poisonous agents, damaging 43 per cent of farmland and 44 per cent of forests and destroying 70 per cent of coconut groves and 150,000 hectares of tropical vegetation, on top of which, dozens of thousands of people were killed and another 2,000,000 suffered loss of health.

In previous wars it took an average of 18 tonnes of fragmentary and high explosive ammo (or over a tonne of napalm) to kill a man, whereas now one milligram of the zarin gas used by the American army is sufficient to do the job. Still more dangerous are the binary charges, whose production has been resumed on orders from president Reagan, Leontyev points out.

There are plans to equip the American army with several million such charges topped up with nerve gas mixtures.

## Three-citizen state

14 years ago the state of Sealand appeared, seven miles off the coast of the English county of Essex. Its territory takes the shape of a steel platform, the size of half a football pitch, placed on reinforced concrete pillars. The population of the state consists of only three persons: Roy Bates, "Prince of Sealand", his wife Joan, "Princess", and their 15-year-old son Michael who is heir apparent. The "Sealanders" have a currency of their own, the Sealand dollar (equal to \$US 1) and a red-white and black state flag. The independent state even issues its own stamps. A boat and a helicopter keep it in touch with the rest of the world.

"We are not doing at all badly here," says "Prince Roy". "No taxes, no red tape, no crime."





The pilaf served in the chakhana is quite delicious. ● Old men reading a Kirghiz epic.

## EASTERN TEA-HOUSE: THE OLD AND THE NEW

There is a saying in the East to the effect that every time one's eyes meet those of a friend this is a moment of gold. Moments like these can be prolonged over a cup of hot tea and what could be a better place for such meetings with old friends than the chakhana, the tea-house of the East.

"The Fathers' Chakhana" is well known in the Kirghiz town of Dzhambul. This is where old men get together to discuss life, to reminisce about years gone by and look into the future. Tea in-

cludes a special flavour to a heart-to-heart talk—particularly the very fragrant and slightly bitter green kuk tea.

Around the clock at the chakhana cooks serve the very hot cookies baked in local stoves known as tandirs. Apart from tandirs, the chakhana is famous for other national dishes such as shorpo, many meatballs, lagman, kulchatai and, of course, pilaf. On holidays Kirghiz singers, known as akyns, gather in the chakhana to play national string instruments, such as the rubab and komuz, in competitions called altysh.

## 'Zeya' as trail blazer

It is possible that in the future, and for the first time in sea navigation, "river-sea" type vessels will travel to the Far East via a southern route as an alternative to the traditional Northern Sea Route.

The high-powered sea tug "Zeya" has been entrusted with the role of trail blazer. Several weeks ago it left Leningrad and, circling Europe, called at Odessa on the Black Sea, where a caravan of river motorships awaited it. Now the "Zeya" and the caravan are heading for the Far East.

We were told at the Leningrad division of the depart-

ment of special sea shipments of the River Fleet of the Russian Federation that this unique operation had been set up by Leningrad specialists. Following trails the "southern alternative" will be widely used, thus saving time and a lot of money.

## NAVIGATION ON THE DNIPIER

Ships loaded with iron ore, bauxite and other cargoes have set out for their first trip of the season along the Dnieper River, the Ukraine's main waterway.

According to the Board for River Traffic attached to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Republic, it is expected

## TIMBER FROM BERYOZOVY

The Beryozovy township built for the men working on the Baital-Amur Railway has become the centre of the Tugur timber complex. More than one million cubic metres of wood will be processed here.

Teams of timbermen have set

off for Nilan in the taiga, where plots have been allocated for the new complex. They will have to build roads for the transportation of timber and villages.

Timber reserves in those regions adjoining the eastern section of the railway amount to 750 million cubic metres. Of this amount only six million cubic metres a year is at present processed by the 16 timber procurement stations now in operation. The eastern section of the Baital-Amur Railway which is now open has given a new impetus to the development of the taiga. The modernization of these timber procurement stations already in existence and the setting up of new ones will increase by almost twofold timber procurement in this region.

## Round the Soviet Union

● KARAGINSKY ISLAND IN THE BERING SEA IS BEING TURNED INTO A NEW REIN-DEER-BREEDING CENTRE. The island is rich in tundra moss pastures. Experienced Koryak shepherds have been sent to the island. They are provided with accommodation, food and the necessary equipment. At present they care for 1,200 reindeer. It has been decided, however, to increase considerably the reindeer herd over the next few years.

● AN AUTOMATIZED SYSTEM DESIGNED BY THE KHAROVSK RAILWAY ENGINEERING INSTITUTE MEANS THAT IT WILL NOW BE POSSIBLE TO ASSEMBLE RAILWAY LINES THREE TIMES AS FAST. The system has been used with success on the construction of the Baital-Amur Railway. It can be used for assembling or dismantling rail sections with either timber or reinforced concrete sleepers.

● WORKS BY LOCAL CRAFTSMEN ARE TO BE SEEN AT AN EXHIBITION OF "19th-20th CENTURIES UKRAINIAN EMBROIDERY" NOW ON IN THE UKRAINIAN ART MUSEUM IN LVOV. On view are about 200 handicrafts from various regions.

● STUDENTS AT THE KHARKOV AVIATION INSTITUTE HAVE DESIGNED A LIGHT PLANE USING THE VIKHR MARINE ENGINE. Bright yellow, the Enuzist is of simple and compact design, easy to operate and can travel at speeds of up to a hundred kph. Though its tank only holds enough fuel for half an hour's flight, the plane can stay airborne for a long time as a glider.

● "CHILDREN'S TROLLEY-BUSES" ARE NOW TO BE SEEN IN THE STREETS OF TULA. They operate during rush hours and cater for children and accompanying adults only. The sides of the buses are decorated with pictures, they call at canteens, kindergartens and schools.

## THE GOLDEN DUNES OF THE BALTIC

Now there is a special supervisor looking after the dunes in the national park on the Kurshii Spit in Lithuania, following damage suffered by the flora of the Baltic seaside by this winter's heavy storms.

This scenic area has now been placed under state protection. Originally the spit was marked as a conservation area and only recently was turned into a regular preserve. Owing to the deforestation campaign of the 16th century, the spit gradually turned into a wasteland swept by sea winds.

It took over two centuries to restore an ecological balance, however, the pines planted during the past two decades now cover over three-quarters of the whole area. The forest abounds in game, and there are many bird colonies along the shore.

The spit's main attraction, however, are the golden dunes, some of them 60 metres high. Stripped of any vegetation, they are being constantly shifted by the wind, and change their shape and size after every storm.

Interestingly enough, given the correct atmospheric conditions one can observe mirage ships or roaring seas over the dunes and hear underground noises produced by the shifting masses of sand. You can also hear them sing on windy days, the melody of the tunes depending on the gusts of wind and the nature of the surface of the sand, the dunes "strings" as it were.

## A walk back in time

The old street in the Armenian spa of Dilizhan takes one back to the 19th century. Restorers have been busy working upon the buildings' original appearance, which existed during the first period of the spa's use.

The locality rich in mineral water springs and mountain air has long been attracting people for recreation. "High society" visited this picturesque canyon on the Agatsev River to take the waters. Their summer residences were erected by leading architects of the age using oak, plane-tree wood, chestnut and other woods for construction. So Count's Street appeared, the central avenue with its houses surrounding one another in the intimacy of their carved lacework.

Dilizhan was made into a preserve of the wooden architecture in Armenia, where stone has been the main building material since older times.

The preservation of the town's uniqueness, marking the past master's artistry was undertaken by a group of enthusiastic architects headed by O. Sharambeyan. Honoured Artists of the Republic. The restorers were aided by a host of volunteers.

An ethnographic museum was established in one of Dilizhan's oldest houses and artifact and souvenir stores were incorporated into other restored buildings.

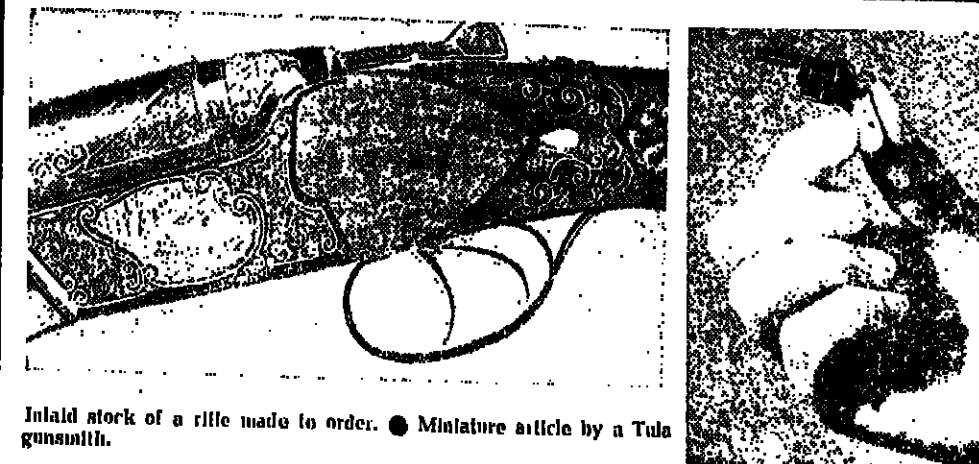
## NEW HOTEL FOR TASHKENT

A thousand tourists can be accommodated at a time in the hotel which has recently been opened in Tashkent.

The 22-storey building of an original design stands not far from the 16th-century madrasah of Khatkhatai.

The Uzbek Council of Tourism and Recreational Islands to build more tourist hotels in Samarkand, Zhetysay and the mountain gorge of Chingai, and to expand and reconstruct the "Bukhara", "Shakhimardan" and "Yangi-Yul" tourist bases.

The trade-unions have plans to accommodate up to three hundred thousand holiday-makers at hotels and tourist bases a year.



Inlaid stork of a rifle made to order. ● Miniature article by a Tula gunsmith.

## THE TULA ARMOURY

Tula has a soul of steel. This is what they say about this city which for over two centuries has been the main producer of Russian firearms. As far back as the late 14th century metalworking trades developed here later becoming small factories manufacturing cannons, arquebuses, swords and cut-throat knives. In 1595, the tsar ordered thirty firearm smiths to settle in a separate village outside the craftsman's quarters, beyond the river Upa. This was how the Smith Village originated. The gunsmiths were divided according to their specializations and the streets where they lived and worked were named accordingly—Barrel St, Bayonet St, Cock St, Powder St, Gun-Stock St, Stop-Lock St, etc. They have kept these names to this day.

Tula started making "many thousands of guns" for the Russian Army. The Tula Armoury was established in 1712 by the order of Peter the Great. It manufactured fusils and pistols, muskets and various blank weapons.

This year this famous factory celebrates its 270th anniversary. The first Russian rifles and first hunting guns, with ornamental decorations come from the Tula Armoury. Such well-known firearm designers as Mosin, Degtyarev and Tokarev worked at the Armoury, which became synonymous with high craftsmanship. We should also remember the famous Lefty of Tula who

managed to shoot a steel flea. This story became famous and used to be quoted as a vivid example of the mastery of the Russian gunsmiths. As a rule, visitors to the Tula Museum of Arms ask to be shown the inlaid flea. Museum attendants have the habit of pointing out instead articles made by engraver Pochukov which can only be seen through a magnifying glass. One of Pochukov's microengravings depicts Lefty shooting the flea.

Today, the Tula Armoury continues to manufacture hunting and sporting rifles. Some of the latter have been awarded international prizes for their original design and decoration.

Alevina LEVINA



Vladimir Chernopystov, Konstantin Levichev and Vladimir Zlygorev assemble Tula hunting rifles. Photos by Vitaly Maslov

## Science and technology

### CLIMATE TO ORDER

The climatic conditions of the north and subtropical areas can now be reproduced by scientists from the Chief Botanical Gardens at the Kazakh Academy of Sciences.

A device for creating micro-climate has been offered to scientists by A. Usikov, a worker from Alma-Ata. It is provided with glass domes which form lenses when filled with water. Their convex sides are turned towards each other. When distilled water is poured into one of the lenses, it concentrates solar energy and the air in the hothouse is heated.

The other lens which is not filled with water, disperses the light. The device can operate under different regimes depending on whether there is water in one, or both lenses, or in neither of them. The regulation of the microclimate is ensured by the quantity of the liquid poured into the lenses.

This is the ninth invention by the young worker who is a correspondence student at the Kazakh Polytechnical Institute.

### BRICKS WITH A DIFFERENCE FROM SAMARKAND

Quality bricks can be made out of low-grade clay plus the addition of marble dust and phosphorous waste, according to researchers at the Samarkand Institute for Architecture and Construction. When they are fired crystals are produced which make these light weight bricks more durable. Incidentally, firing the bricks requires lower temperatures than normal, and thus considerable economies in fuel are achieved.

Several plants in Uzbekistan are now using this new method for making bricks.

### SEARCHLIGHT AS POLLUTION DETECTOR

If the surface of pitch of water is covered by even the thinnest of oil films it reflects light twice as fast as clean water. This fact means that an ordinary 400-watt searchlight can act as an efficient monitor of the quality of water in a reservoir.

The searchlight is of very simple but reliable construction. It consists of a beam of light which is directed at the surface of the water. It provides accurate information on the location of the polluted area as well as on the

thickness of the film (from 0.1 to 3 microns). Tests carried out in the Volga and Lake Baikal give hope that environmental control organizations have acquired a reliable asset in their important work.

### PROTECTIVE COATING FOR UNDERWATER SURFACES

The refuse of chemical industries can be used as cheap raw material for the production of enamels to cover the underwater parts of ships, quays and offshore installations. This has been discovered by the Institute for Chlorine Organic Compounds at the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences.

Research workers at the institute have synthesized a polymer which is used as the basic component to produce a film to protect metal ship hulls from corrosion. They have sent a large consignment of this polymer to "Gigant", the Leningrad research and industrial association, with whom they carry out joint research. The new enamels are cheap and extra strong. They provide reliable protection for metal from molluscs, and from red and green seaweed, and they considerably increase the service life of pipelines, quays and ships.

This new coating, the brainchild of Azerbaijan chemical engineers, has been successfully tested in a part of the Caspian Sea, known to be a high risk area for metal surfaces.

## VIEWPOINT

### Great advantages of 'minor power generators'

Alexei PUTINTSEV, Novosti Press Agency economics analyst

More than one-third of all energy resources produced throughout the world goes towards the generation of electricity, the most versatile form of energy used by man. The cheapest electricity today comes from jumbo electric power stations burning oil, gas and coal, and also from large-scale hydroelectric power stations. Nevertheless, there is a growing interest throughout the world in "minor power generators" — small electric stations which operate successfully in remote areas where too little energy is consumed to justify the construction of transformer substations or power transmission lines.

This country produces floating 20,000 kW gas turbine electric stations of the "Nor-Light" type. Specialists believe that these mobile stations will help speed up the development of oil and gas fields in the north of the country.

In sparsely populated areas and in the countryside wide use is made of mobile electric stations equipped with diesel and petrol engines, of diesel-generators and automatic diesel electric stations.

These reliable and robust machines have proved their worth not only in this country, but also abroad. Over the past 15 years, the Soviet Union's exports of this technology have increased by five times.

Today, the USSR mainly builds large and super-large hydroelectric power stations situated between 1 and 6.4 million kW. Yet, there is a continued interest in small hydroelectric power stations which are mostly constructed in mountainous areas where the potential of rivers is little used. On some occasions, non-conventional construction methods are adopted: directional explosions, for instance, which enable a dam to be built in a matter of seconds. Original technical solutions increase the reliability and service life of electric stations. Successful tests have been carried out in the Tien Shan Mountains of the first Soviet microelectric station. This miniature station weighing under 30 kg has been installed over a stream flowing from a glacier. It supplies electricity to a meteorological station.

This microstation is made up of four units only: a water intake, a penstock, a power plant, and a voltage regulator. To obtain a 1.5 kilowatt power, the station needs a stream with a flow rate of 30 litres of water per second, falling at an angle of four degrees. The thus produced electricity costs only one-third of that produced by diesel generators.

Another promising source of energy is the wind. Nearly five thousand wind stations rated at between 1 and 30 kW are at present operative in the country. A programme has been devised for the development of wind power generation until the year 1990.

Specialists have great hopes of solar energy. The construction has begun in the Crimea, the south of the Ukraine, of the first Soviet "full-scale" solar power station. Solar stations have one disadvantage — an efficiency of only 25 per cent. Work on improving and simplifying the solar technology continues in many industrially developed countries.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### IRON-AND-STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE USSR

About half the world's deposits of iron ore are to be found on Soviet territory, writes the VOPROSY EKONOMIKI magazine. 15 per cent of the total known reserves are rich ores containing an average of over 55 per cent of iron, which do not need enrichment. 57 per cent of ores have to be enriched by simple methods and only 18 per cent require complex enrichment.

The largest iron ore deposits in the USSR are found in the Ukraine. In the central region of the RSFSR, in Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals. These areas contain 85 per cent of our country's iron ore reserves. The country mainly mines rich and easily enrichable ores, with rich ores accounting for 17 per cent of the entire production. Ores which require complex enrichment methods are to date not used very extensively for blast furnaces. About 90 per cent of the commercial ores needed by steel plants are mined locally, the other 10 per cent are hauled over long distances. In the immediate future, the magazine goes on, we envisage an increase in iron ore production in the country's west.

### FLYING TO MEET HALLEY'S COMET

Halley's comet, probably the most famous comet in the Solar system, is flying towards the Earth. Astronomers the world over are preparing for a rendezvous with this guest from outer space. Various projects are afoot. Perhaps one of the most fantastic provides for an unmanned flight towards Halley. IZVESTIA carries

pendent G. Alimov talks to Academician Roald Sagdeev, Director of the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, about this venture.

Soviet scientists together with colleagues from the socialist community, and from France, Austria, and the FRG are working on a joint project to approach Halley's comet using a scheduled flight towards Venus.

Such an opportunity, the academician continues, may be afforded in December, 1984. The encounter with the "hot" planet is planned for June 14-22, 1985. Before the station approaches Venus it will be divided into a landing module (to land on Venus) and a module which will travel on towards Halley.

It is expected that the module will meet up with Halley on March 8, 1986, about 270 days later. It is thought that the module will pass the comet at a distance of no more than 10,000 kilometres.

The space station's encounter with Halley will provide a unique opportunity of obtaining information on the structure of the comet's nucleus, and on its surface and chemical composition.

### MEASURES TO MAKE VOLGA POLLUTION FREE

The problem of how to ensure pure water in the Volga arose for the first time 15 years ago, writes Leonid Borodin, member of the commission for environmental protection and for the rational use of natural resources attached to the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in the SOVSISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. The 1968 USSR Council of Ministers decrees provided guidelines for the elimination of pollution in the Caspian Sea into which the Volga flows. Over the past five years three powerful

pollution control systems have been built in Astrakhan alone and over 50 local factories have switched over to water recycling. Much has been done in the upper reaches of the Volga and along the Caspian shore. All the ships operating in the basin are provided with facilities for collecting polluted water, used oil and dirt. As a result the percentage of oil products and surface-active chemicals in the Volga water has decreased. It is now well below the level required by safety standards, the author writes.

### EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Is education a compulsory element of culture, or can one become a genuine intellectual without graduating from a college or university? This was the question put by a SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent to Giral Bairov, a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and Chief Children's Surgeon of Leningrad.

Culture is the product of upbringing, whereas education derives from the mind. The cultured man, as I understand and to sympathize with other people, it is impossible to understand other people, or indeed Nature, without an understanding of the essential aspects of mankind. An educated person is one who has received a certain amount of education and acquired a certain set of skills. If education is added to a good cultural background, we see the birth of an intellectual. Unfortunately, genuine intellectuals do not appear as often as we would like. It therefore follows that it is quite possible to be a cultured person without having a university degree. I know some old and ambitious worthy people of great culture who are without higher education.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

### Yevgeny LEONOV

Leonov has played 70 roles in the cinema and 50 in the theatre. In 1979, in Venice, he won a prize for the best male performance in "The Autumn Marathon".

Leonov received his first invitation to take part in a film when he was still in the 4th class. And although the film was, in the end, never made, Zhenya became bitten by the acting bug. When, in 1947, he graduated from the Moscow Drama Studio, he joined the Stanislavsky Theatre Company in Moscow.

Leonov began his career with comedy roles for which he had a natural talent. His appearance may have had something to do with this. There came a moment when people began to describe him as follows: "Even if it is a bad comedy, Leonov is always funny. He is a born comic—comedy is his element". What did Leonov think of this description? Or rather, was he satisfied with concentrating on only one side of the acting profession—that of comedy?

"Perhaps say round face is responsible, for I, myself, am anything but cheerful," Leonov was once heard to say. "I have no confidence in the non-versatile actor. In real life no one exists on one level alone and this makes all discussion of the purity of a stereotypical succession of roles meaningless."

After a lot of very successful comedy roles, Leonov turned to the more complicated field of screen versions of literary works. In "Stories of the Don", based on the tale by Mikhail Sholokhov—a dramatic movie about combat and betrayal which posed many questions—Leonov played the part of the soldier, Shibalok; in "Byelorussian Railway Terminus" he was Prihodko, the veteran, who fought in the war and met up, many years later, with his fellowmen-at-arms; in "The Bonus", he was Brigadier Potapov who defended the truth at whatever the price... Such an unexpected change of direction at first puzzled his fans, then cinema-goers, critics and film directors alike realized that they were



watching performances by a fine and mature dramatic actor.

It is said that the well-known film director, Georgi Danilya, acted as Leonov's tallman. Actor and director have worked together for the past seventeen years. Danilya cast Leonov in the role of a retired Russian soldier even in the purely Georgian film "Don't Greave". And it was perhaps in this director's movies (they are called tragicomedies) that the following idea of Leonov's found embodiment: "In life the ridiculous and the absurd are interwoven."

In Danilya's latest film, "The Gladiator", Leonov is Pavel Vasin. This is the first time that the director has turned to a fairy-tale theme. A piece of glass got into Vasin's eye and, as a result, he began to see only bad in people. In many ways the plot resembles that of the Andersen tale when a piece of glass belonging to a bad goblin becomes embedded in the boy Kay's heart. But, as distinguished from Kay, Leonov remains a good person. Leonov once spoke in the following way about one of the characters he was playing: "What enormous reserves of human kindness he has. This is more important than anything else".

Maxim ZEMNOV

## FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. The book display, "Art of the Soviet Peoples", marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, has opened at the city library in the Finnish town of Mikkeli. It features books and brochures in Russian and Finnish depicting the multinational art of the Soviet Union, and reproductions

of paintings and posters by artists from the Soviet republics.

Cinema. "Several Days in the Life of I. I. Oblomov", a film by director Nikita Mikhalkov, has won first prize at the 13th International Film Week which has just ended in the city of Malaga, in the south of Spain. The second and the third prizes went to Czechoslovakia and Japan, in an unusual procedure, the winner was named by the audiences who voted immediately after seeing each film.

Ballet. The dramatic events of the Kievan Rus period, as related in the "Russian Primary Chronicle", are the theme of a new ballet "Olga", which was recently premiered at the T. G. Shevchenko Ukrainian Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Kiev. The music for the ballet, which commemorates the 1,500th anniversary since the foundation of Kiev, was composed by E. Stankovich after a libretto by film producer Y. Iyenko. Solo parts are performed by young dancers.

## THE ART OF VIKTOR POPKOV



A. Dao.

Throughout his career noted Soviet artist Viktor Popkov (1932-1974) concerned himself with exploring man's spiritual world. An exhibition of nearly 50 of his paintings and drawings is at present on display at the Tretyakov Gallery. Popkov travelled widely to Siberia, the Far East, the virgin lands and the north. And his impressions from these journeys are reflected in his paintings, drawings and watercolours. "To see and find out for



Autumnal Rain.

oneself—thus one might formulate the artist's guiding motto". His last painting, "Autumnal Rain. (Pushkin)" (1974) remains, unfortunately, incomplete. Man and the world, the poet and nature—this eternal subject was of great concern for Popkov. He saw Pushkin as an embodiment of fortitude, humanism and goodness. Popkov believed that an artist arrives in this world bringing light and joy to other people.

## 7th INTERNATIONAL TCHAIKOVSKY COMPETITION

This summer Moscow will again become the music capital of the world. The 7th International Tchaikovsky Competition will be held here from June 10 to July 10.

The Tchaikovsky Competition has won tremendous prestige. The number of participants grows with each year, said People's Artist of the USSR Tikhon Khrennikov, who is chairman of the organizing committee. Young performers from 37 countries took part in the previous competition; this year musicians from more than forty countries are expected. Entrants from Norway, Luxembourg, Malta, Jamaica, the Philippines and Iraq will be participating for the first time. Our country will be represented by 18 pianists, violinists, cellists and singers from Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, Tbilisi, Kishinev, Vilnius and Tallinn.

The winners will be chosen by representative jury consisting of leading musicians and

## WEEK OF GREEK FILMS

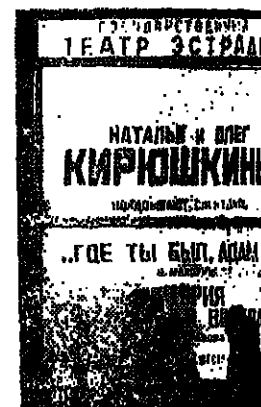
A Week of Greek Films is at present on in Moscow timed to coincide with the Greek national holiday—Independence Day. It is held under an agreement between the Soviet and Greek governments on cultural and scientific cooperation.

"We are happy to see this event take place," said film producer Tassos Pasaris, leader of the Greek delegation, at a press conference held at Soyuzdetfilmkino. Pasaris' film, "The Workshop", will be shown during the Week. "Our two countries have been linked for a long time by profound feelings of friendship. The traditions of the Soviet cinema, as represented in films by Ruzmetova, Pudovkin, Romm, Chukhrai, Talantkin and other masters, have had a great influence on the Greek cinema."

The Greek delegates, who include Frieda Lippa, producer of the film "The Road of Love", and Betty Livanou who plays the lead in the film "Living Opposite", said that a better knowledge of the movies produced by each country made for better relations between them.

Alexander DONSKOY

The well-known pianist, artist, Natsya and G. Kityushkin, from Moscow, recently put together a miniplay, "Where Have You Been, Adam?" Here a manner of things are depicted such as heaven on earth, love, a war, violence, Adam to don his dress and leave his beloved Eve, etc.



By showing the vicissitudes of life we alone bring home to viewers that there is nothing more difficult than war in this world, the actors emphasized. To play, they added, is as a appeal as it were for peace and affirmation of love and the beauty of life.

## WHAT'S ON!

March 27-29

### THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo). 27 (eve) — Concert by the Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble. 28 (mat), 29 — Concerts by the Malyev Ensemble of Folk Dance of the USSR. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 27 (mat) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tale of the Bride" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 27 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Ivanhoe" (opera). 28 (mat) — Mozart, "Cosi fan tutte" (opera); 28 (eve) — Khachaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 27 (eve) — Double-bill: Gubarenko, "Tenderheartedness"; Leonov, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera). 28 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Ivanhoe" (opera); 28 (eve) — Pugn, Glere, Vashenko, "Ramarada" (ballet). 29 (eve) — Adam Delibes, "Corradino" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkin-

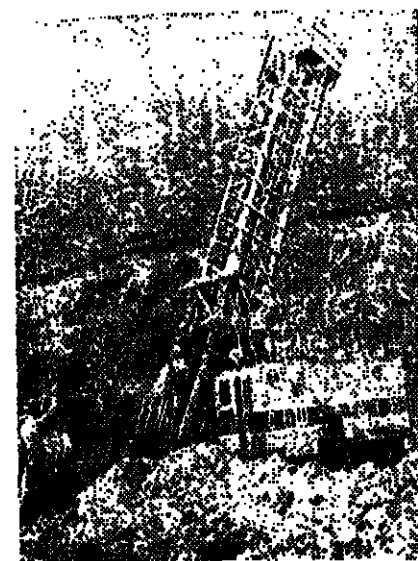
### FILMS

Friday Is Not a Day (Czechoslovakia). About a husband and wife who on the pretext of work to go shopping.

Cinema "Zaryadye" (10 Kuznetskaya Embankment). 27 — Ploshchad Nogiba. The Mystery of the Moor Moor (Mystic).

About two university students go home on a closely guarded train. A victim of a criminal, a piece of young, and people as material for

# BUSINESS



In Vietnam, over six million tonnes of coal are extracted every year at mines either built or designed with the help of the USSR.

## IN THE INTEREST OF BOTH COUNTRIES

The firms of Itochu, Marubeni, Mitsui, Nishio Iwai, and Nichimen are among some of the main Japanese partners of Soviet foreign trade dealers. The contracts signed with each of these companies in 1981 were worth more than half a thousand million dollars. The men in charge of the Moscow offices of these firms stress that commercial links with Soviet foreign trade dealers are to the mutual advantage of both countries. In their trade with the Soviet Union, the Japanese particularly value the opportunity that is given them of planning well into the future. Last year, they signed major contracts for the supply to this country of pipes, road-building machines, timber carriers and chemical equipment; while in return they will buy Soviet machine tools, timber and chemicals and other goods.

## Olivier on Soviet market

Olivier, France, and Licenzitorg, the Soviet organization dealing in licenses, have signed an agreement on joint production of cutting-and-rotary drilling bits. The device will incorporate Soviet cutting parts and French rotary heads. The heads have been tested in the USSR and in France. The deal was announced by Olivier's director general for East European markets, Daniel Persouyre.

Daniel Persouyre said that Olivier, the biggest French trading company with 200 offices all over the world, has been

known on the Soviet market for more than twelve years. The firm is accredited at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and has an office in Moscow. It sponsored the selling of 100 mine loaders and entry-driving machines to the Soviet Union. Such machines are used, for example, to dig the 6.2-metre tunnels on the Baikal-Amur Railway. In exchange, the firm buys raw materials, non-ferrous ores, handwoven rugs, and other merchandise from the USSR. Olivier also re-exports Soviet goods, including fish and seafood.

## CZECHOSLOVAK MACHINES FOR SOVIET INDUSTRIES

Technashimport and Technocomimport, both of the USSR, have signed another series of major contracts with Czechoslovak Technoexport and Investa for the supply to this country of two installations producing one thousand tonnes of carbamide per day each.

Other items to be supplied include 500 spindleless spinning machines of the BD-200 type, more than 200 cross-weaving automatic machines of the Avtosuk type, nearly six thousand industrial sewing machines and three thousand shuttleless looms.

## TRAWLERS FROM STRALSUND

The Soviet flag has been hoisted on another large-capacity trawler built at the Stralsund shipyard in the GDR. This is the fifth such ship to have been

launched this year. Soon another two vessels will be supplied to the USSR. Of the 173 trawlers built at Stralsund 153 fly the Soviet flag.

## EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall (14/10 Kiyevskaya Embankment). An all-Union exhibition of about 3,000 works by 1,200 amateur artists and craftsmen working in the applied arts. The exhibition is dedicated to the 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR. Daily, except Monday, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Park Kultury.

Soviet District Exhibition Hall (10 Ramizova St.). An exhibition of portraits, landscapes of Moscow and the Moscow Region, and of drawings of architectural monuments by Moscow artists. Daily, except Monday and Tuesday, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kuntsevskaya.

—Spartak (Moscow Region) v Central Army Club. 5 p.m.

Dynamo Palace of Sports (32 Lavochkina St.). 28 — Dynamo (Moscow) v Dynamo (Volgograd). 7 p.m.

Current matches in the national championship among women's teams.

RACING

Bliss Equestrian Sports Complex (33 Balaklavsky Prospekt). 27, 28, 29 — Winter national championship. All days at 3 p.m. Dressage and show-jumping are included in the programme. Hippodrome (22 Bogovaya St.). 28 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

## WEATHER

March 27-29

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy and rainy weather is expected. Night temperatures of between -1° to +4°C and +3° to +7°C in the daytime. Moderate W and NW wind.

For the past three days a mighty typhoon, Nelson, has been causing havoc in the Philippines. The speed of the wind is 80-85 mps at its centre. It is believed that in a day's time it will move onto the South China Sea.

## Contacts and contracts

© A draft programme for coordinating national economic plans in CMEA countries in 1986-1990 was drawn up by the CMEA Committee for Cooperation and Planning at its 28th meeting in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia.

© Stankimport, the foreign trade dealer, and the West German firm of Kieserling and Albracht, its longstanding partner, have signed a contract for the supply of another large machine tool to West Germany.

© When the next consignment of Soviet SR-1 electric engines is delivered to Finland in 1982, the total number of electrically-driven locomotives in the possession of the latter country will go up to one hundred.

## MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATION

The stock companies of Neste, Valmet and Enso-Gutzeit were the Soviet Union's leading Finnish partners in 1981. In exchange for Soviet exports of latex, electric engines, marine equipment, energy fuels, etc., they delivered ships, timber, beer, loaders, equipment for the pulp-and-paper industry, paper and cardboard to the Soviet Union. This is an example of mutually beneficial and large-scale cooperation, says A. Norilo, head of the Joint Moscow office of the above firms. Suffice it to say, he stressed, that in 1981 Valmet supplied half its production to the USSR.

## Intourist news

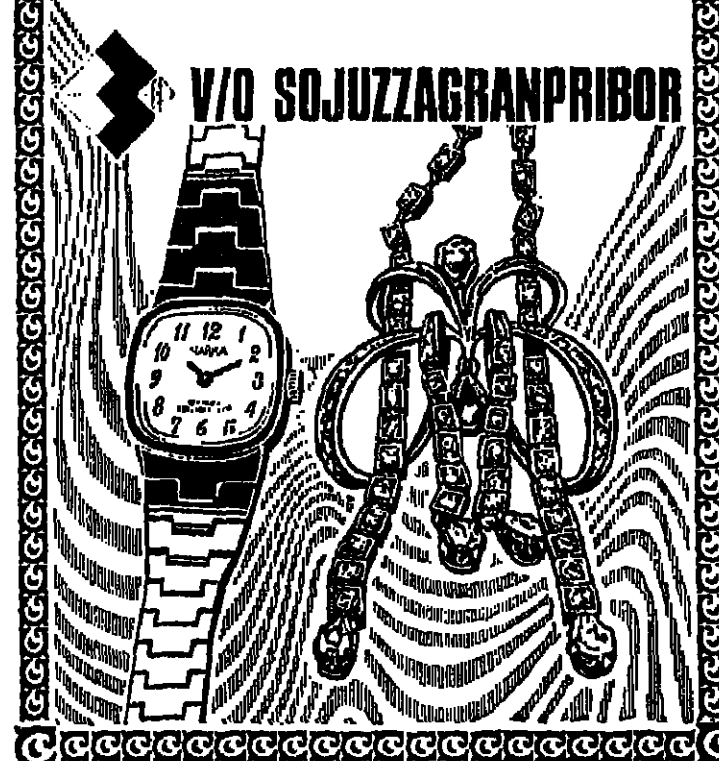
## AN EXCITING AND USEFUL TRIP

It has become traditional for Intourist operators to take to the road at the start of the year. Many attend seminars run by Intourist.



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Agents from the American General Tours Inc. company were in Moscow and Leningrad this past week, visiting the Kosmos, Intourist and National hotels in Moscow and the Pri-baltinskaya and the Moskva in Leningrad.

We found the trip very exciting and useful, group leader Robert Kopelman told our correspondents. Included in the group were representatives from various firms which cooperate with General Tours and arrange trips round the Soviet Union. This was their first visit to the

USSR and much of what they saw has been a revelation to them, Kopelman stressed. I guess responsibility for this lies partly with our press, he continued, which gives a far from complete picture of Soviet reality. I'd like to stress, he went on, that we looked at things both from a professional angle, familiarising ourselves in depth with the services and organization of tours on offer, and as common or garden tourists. We are very excited by what we have seen.

Another space victory

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp dedicated to the Venera-13 and Venera-14 automatic space stations, which recently explored



## Philately

Venus and to research on the planet. In addition to Soviet equipment the stations used instruments made in France and Austria. The stamp costs 10 kopeks.

Stamps featuring horses

Three 4-, 6- and 12-kopek stamps from a new series, devoted to Soviet horse-breeding. The horse on the 6-kopek stamp is of the Donkaya breed.